

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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DAILY BEE AND SUNDAY, \$4.00

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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REMITTANCES.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska Douglas County, as:

Official statement of circulation of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn,

says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee published on Saturday, November 28, month of November, 1908, was as follows:

1.....	44,000	16.....	37,960
2.....	38,100	17.....	37,190
3.....	45,850	18.....	36,870
4.....	54,650	19.....	38,890
5.....	42,260	20.....	37,000
6.....	39,820	21.....	36,000
7.....	38,820	22.....	37,060
8.....	37,400	23.....	37,010
9.....	37,940	24.....	37,090
10.....	37,810	25.....	37,070
11.....	37,750	26.....	36,940
12.....	37,680	27.....	37,140
13.....	37,290	28.....	36,890
14.....	37,520	29.....	36,700
15.....	38,500	30.....	37,210
Total.....	1,161,270		
Less unsold and returned copies.....	11,167		
Net total.....	1,150,103		
Daily average.....	38,336		

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCKE,

Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to

(Seal) M. B. WARREN,

Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

It begins to look as though Speaker Cannon were ready to be revised.

Perils are among the other "Made in Germany" products which are not popular in England.

A Harvard professor declares that he has discovered "the rule of sex." We all know which sex rules.

The Haytien revolution was a little late this year. Probably it was postponed until after the election.

Back once more to the subject of names, both Lake and Champaign counties in Ohio have gone dry.

A Haytien general has been killed by a mob. The Haytien army was probably taking his lunch at the time.

Some young men are apparently varying why colleges are kept open after the close of the football season.

Japan and the United States have determined that there shall be no cracked China on the international table.

This appeal for an increase of the duties on funeral goods seems to be running the tariff question into the ground.

Eastern matrimonial misfits are much annoyed to learn that they can no longer get divorces between trains at Sioux Falls.

Silver has dropped to 48 cents an ounce. Who was it said that silver would always remain on a parity with the price of wheat?

Champ Clark says he has no hopes of being elected speaker of the house. He has chosen himself, however, as a talker of the house.

Elo is to displace Esperanto as a universal language. It is stated that one man speaks it already, even if he does not understand it.

Owing to the failure of the Greek olive crop, this country's supply of Greek olive oil will come from California and Texas, as usual.

An elephant ran amuck in New York the other day, but did not get as far as the elephant which ran amuck in the Tammany districts on November 3.

It has cost \$180,000 to build an elephant house in New York. It cost Mr. Hitchcock nearly ten times that amount to get his elephant into the house.

John D. Rockefeller admits that he owns \$170,000,000 worth of Standard Oil stock. That, added to the \$1.50 he received in witness fees, makes a very tidy amount.

Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Archbold both insist that the oil business is hazardous. Those who have tried competition with the Standard have found it extremely hazardous.

A prominent physician says that standing stimulates the brain and prevents drowsiness. As a last resort, the minister might ask the congregation to stand during the sermon.

"Our quarterback, Steffen, is the best dodger in the country," says the coach of the Chicago university football team. Don't know about that. Have been reading the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Archbold.

POSTMASTERS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

President Roosevelt, by authority vested in him by law, has made a radical order, placing 15,488 fourth-class postmasters under the civil service law. The order applies to fourth-class postoffices in all of the states from Maine to the Mississippi, north of the Ohio river. It is explained that it is the purpose of the president to finally extend this transfer to all fourth-class postoffices in the country, numbering 54,312, but the work is of such magnitude that it has been deemed best to do it sectionally. It is also proposed to extend the order later to include the rural free delivery carriers.

Democratic editors are already denouncing the order as an attempt on the part of the president and the republican administration to make the Postoffice department a part of the republican political machine. Whether it is advisable or not to have the fourth-class postmasters selected by an examination and protected, after appointment, by civil service rules, the fact remains that such action will result in the practical removal of the fourth-class postoffices from politics. Under the proposed plan it is the purpose to have examinations held in as many centers as possible and to invite competitive trials by as many candidates as possible for specified offices. It is expected in this way to secure a list of eligibles for each postoffice. Before taking an examination, a candidate must have the endorsement of at least five of the citizens of his community and the guaranty of the men who, in case of his appointment, will become his bondsmen. Everything being equal, the man standing at the head of the eligible list of the postoffice, where a vacancy exists, will be appointed, regardless of his political affiliation. Once appointed, the postmaster can be removed only for cause, after a hearing.

Congressmen will doubtless take varying positions on the plan, and they will have an opportunity to show their attitude when the appropriation necessary for carrying the plan into effect is up for consideration. To some congressmen patronage is their very life and sustenance; to others it is a nuisance, and in the old days the fourth-class postoffice was a recruiting station for the congressman's political forces.

The proposed change is not so striking as appears on the surface, so far as it relates to fourth-class postmasters. When Mr. Roosevelt first became president, he decided, upon the recommendation of Mr. J. L. Bristol, then fourth assistant postmaster general, to make no changes in the personnel of fourth-class postmasters where their services had been satisfactory. This policy has been pursued for seven years, so that congressmen have become accustomed to being refused when they have filed requests for a change of postmasters in their districts on purely personal or political grounds.

THE REVIVING INDUSTRIES.

From Pittsburgh, the center of the iron and steel manufacturing industry, come encouraging reports of a general resumption of business, in response to orders booked for delivery early in the coming year. The reports show that in many lines, in spite of the depression of the earlier half of the year, the production has been considerably in excess of that of 1907. The tonnage of structural steel, tin plates and wire has been considerably larger than in 1904 and the only loss in the industry has been in steel rails and steel plates. This is considered particularly gratifying, as the earlier part of 1907 was a boom period in all of the industries.

The tin plate trade is reviving rapidly, all of the plants having resumed operations with full forces. In the rail mills orders have been placed by railroads that promise practically full time and full capacity operation, beginning with the new year. The Pressed Steel Car company has orders for 3,000 cars, booked since the election, and one firm at Erie has orders for 250 boilers. The locomotive works at Philadelphia, Schenectady and Richmond have resumed operations, and all indications are that the new year will find every branch of the steel and iron industries operating at full strength.

A Lincoln newspaper has dug up a letter alleged to have been written by A. C. Shallenberger during the last campaign, in which the then candidate for governor pledges himself to sign a county option bill, if such be passed by the legislature. This is merely supporting the charge made by The Bee again and again during the campaign that Mr. Shallenberger was promising one thing in one part of the state and another in another, and is going to take considerable diplomatic maneuvering on the part of the incoming governor to redeem both his pledges.

The passing of John McCreary removes another of the figures that loomed big in the early history of Omaha and Nebraska. Mr. McCreary was one of that band of intrepid spirits who helped build an empire from a wilderness, and whose numbers are growing fewer and fewer each year, but whose work is more and more understood and appreciated.

A cut used to illustrate a street car sign company's advertisement is an excellent illustration of the general value of that sort of effort at publicity. The people who are portrayed as riding in the car are looking in every direction save at the signs.

The Douglas county delegation is now discussing Omaha charter amendments with the charter revision committee, but no further sign of "home rule" is apparent. That seems to be one topic the democrats are anxious to avoid just now.

The World-Herald's present greatest cause for complaint seems to be that a republican governor has declined to appoint democrats to office in Nebraska. This is too bad, of course, but it will probably have to stand as it is.

A hard-hearted jury at Salt Lake refused to discriminate between the corporations and the individuals who contend with some show of reason, that merchants who buy their stamps

in large quantities from unknown men are making it easy for the postoffice burglars to go on with their work.

The loss in such cases falls on the postmaster, who, while he may be reimbursed by an act of congress, is always compelled to wait a long time for the adjustment of his claim. Recently congress has authorized the postmaster general to settle minor losses, where the facts are satisfactory to the inspectors, but in cases of large loss, like that in the Indiana town, the postmaster must wait for his relief in special legislation.

STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

The state of Louisiana is apparently determined to make another test of the states' rights doctrine in the supreme court of the United States. A constitutional amendment, passed by a special session of the legislature, has been overwhelmingly approved by the people. It bars those who have begun suits at law in the state courts from transferring them to the United States tribunals.

There is little reason to doubt that in view of the dominant position of the national government that the Louisiana enactment will find short shrift in the federal courts. It has been long recognized, both in the interpretation of the federal constitution and in the highest decisions on that document, that the federal judicial authority is paramount where any supposed state right may conflict with it. It is clearly established that no citizen or litigant can be barred by a state law from seeking relief, protection or benefits in the national courts, where a federal issue is involved. The Louisiana enactment is already being tested in the federal court at New Orleans and will doubtless be carried to the United States supreme court for final disposition.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

Another dispute has arisen between the city council and the building inspector. Without going into the merits of the present case, the general proposition involved is that the building ordinance should not be evaded under any conditions. It is easily understood that a temporary structure of combustible nature may be erected within the prescribed fire limits under proper provisions, but why a permanent structure of this nature should be permitted does not appear. Omaha has enjoyed a very healthy building growth for a number of years past and the ordinance requiring substantial construction has been enforced with reasonable effectiveness. It is confessedly to the advantage of the builders, themselves, that their construction be of the most durable character.

MANDATES OF THE PRIMARIES.

The Question as It Affects Election of United States Senators. New York Tribune.

In Oregon the popularly chosen candidate for senator is of a different party from the majority of the legislature. In Kansas and Missouri he is of a different faction of the same party from the majority of the legislature. That is urged as just as good an excuse as exists in Oregon for violating the will of the people expressed in the primary law. Frauds are alleged. If the election were to be held over again, the public is told that the result would be different; therefore the legislators are advised to let the defeated candidate's friends interpret for them the second thought of the electorate. In the Kansas legislature, out of 118 members only thirty-six, if not less by the result of the primary, would be supporters of Bristol. The others are urged to "obey the federal constitution" and vote according to their "conscience."

One of the paradoxical features of modern commercial life in America is that laws are required to compel the construction of buildings that may not stand as a menace to surrounding property. The annual tribute paid to the red destroyer each year has reached stupendous figures, and yet there are in every community men who are willing to disregard all notions of safety as taught by experience and erect flimsy and easily consumed structures for business purposes. This attitude is one the building ordinance is intended to correct. The Omaha laws on building are not rigidly restrictive, nor do they operate energetically against private enterprise. The enforcement of these laws has been, if anything, too lax and should be made stricter in the future. It is not to work a hardship on any individual or firm, but to protect the property of other individuals and firms that the law exists, and it should be obeyed.

Probably such contests are inevitable, for the system is new and the custom is not yet established of abiding by the results of the primaries. But it is to be observed that the direct primary system was created in response to a demand by the people. Violation of it will probably be hazardous for the party that is responsible and extremely dangerous to the individual legislators who are persuaded by the kind of arguments we have rehearsed to break their pledge to their constituents. Probably the talk of ignoring the primary results will come to nothing. If it fails and the primary system fails to secure to the people the right of selecting their senators, a new impetus will be given to the movement for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by popular vote.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The mayor of prohibition Atlanta says he takes a drink whenever he feels like it, but doesn't tell where or how he gets it. Tom Lawson contributed \$1,000 to the campaign fund of Governor Johnson of Minnesota, but his name does not appear in Norman Mack's publicity roll.

Pennsylvania's majority of 26,594 for the republican national ticket blankets the Texas democratic majority of 51,355 and leaves several yards to tuck under the mattress.

The official count shows that Mr. Taft carried Ohio by a plurality of 63,58—figures exceeding the record made by William McKinley in both of his campaigns for the presidency.

Tom Taggart of Indiana says he could get the United States senatorship "just as easy as rolling off a log," but magnanimously concedes the prize to Kern. The family wins going and coming.

Roger Sullivan of Chicago threatens to become a reformer. He expresses the opinion that public money is being wasted in Cook county. Roger's trouble is not deep enough to call for a surgical operation to save the patient.

Occasionally a Pennsylvania officeholder throws custom to the winds and astounds patriots in the trenches. The treasurer-elect of Bradford county announces the regular salary is enough for him and that the fees will be turned into the treasury.

C. S. Thomas, candidate for presidential elector on the Colorado democratic ticket, schedules his expenses at \$165.60, among them two novel items—one for ten cents "to the government of the United States for postage stamps on letters replying to the solicitations of gentlemen harboring the delusion that I was a cabinet officer in embryo," and \$5 "to cash for an overcoat to replace one of which I was relieved by an enthusiastic supporter of W. H. Bryan (name unknown) on the occasion of that gentleman's visit to Denver on October 18, A. D. 1908."

Make your selections now and we will hold and deliver later as you may direct.

Find the best guarantee goes with every sale. Money back if not as represented.

Bargains that defy competition.

Nothing like the quality, the price, the terms and the treatment you get at Hospe's.

Pick out your Christmas Pianos and save money.

This is the talk of the town and the country. Already many Pianos, Organs, and Player

found them all guilty. Some day it will come to be understood that laws are meant to be obeyed by giant corporations and their employees the same as by other persons.

The Lutheran semi-centennial celebration is another reminder that Omaha is a very young community, as well as an evidence that the Lutherans were as aggressive in their missionary work fifty years ago as they are today.